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History of Daughters College
(1856-1893)

DAUGHTERS COLLEGE

HARRODSBURG KY.



1856-1893

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HISTORY
OF
DAUGHTERS COLLEGE

(1856-1893)

AND ITS FOUNDER

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M., L. L. D.

(1824-1903)

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This History of Daughters College and its founder

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A. M., L. L. D.

Is lovingly dedicated to

MRS. ANNIE BELL GODDARD

For her untiring efforts to perpetuate the memory of our beloved College, and for her gracious hospitality throughout many years.

The Collaborators:

(Mrs. H. K.) Ann Shanks Bourne, New Castle, Kentucky.

(Mrs. H. B.) Mattie Terhune Davis, Stanford, Kentucky

(Mrs. W. T.) Lydia Kennedy Bond, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS

(Written for the Democrat)

When once the great has died—the truly great—

Who left firm steps that Truth delights to show,

There is a solace but where memories wait

Life sobbing down the distant years must go.

Kate Slaughter McKinney.

("Katydid.")

Class of 1876.

Foreword

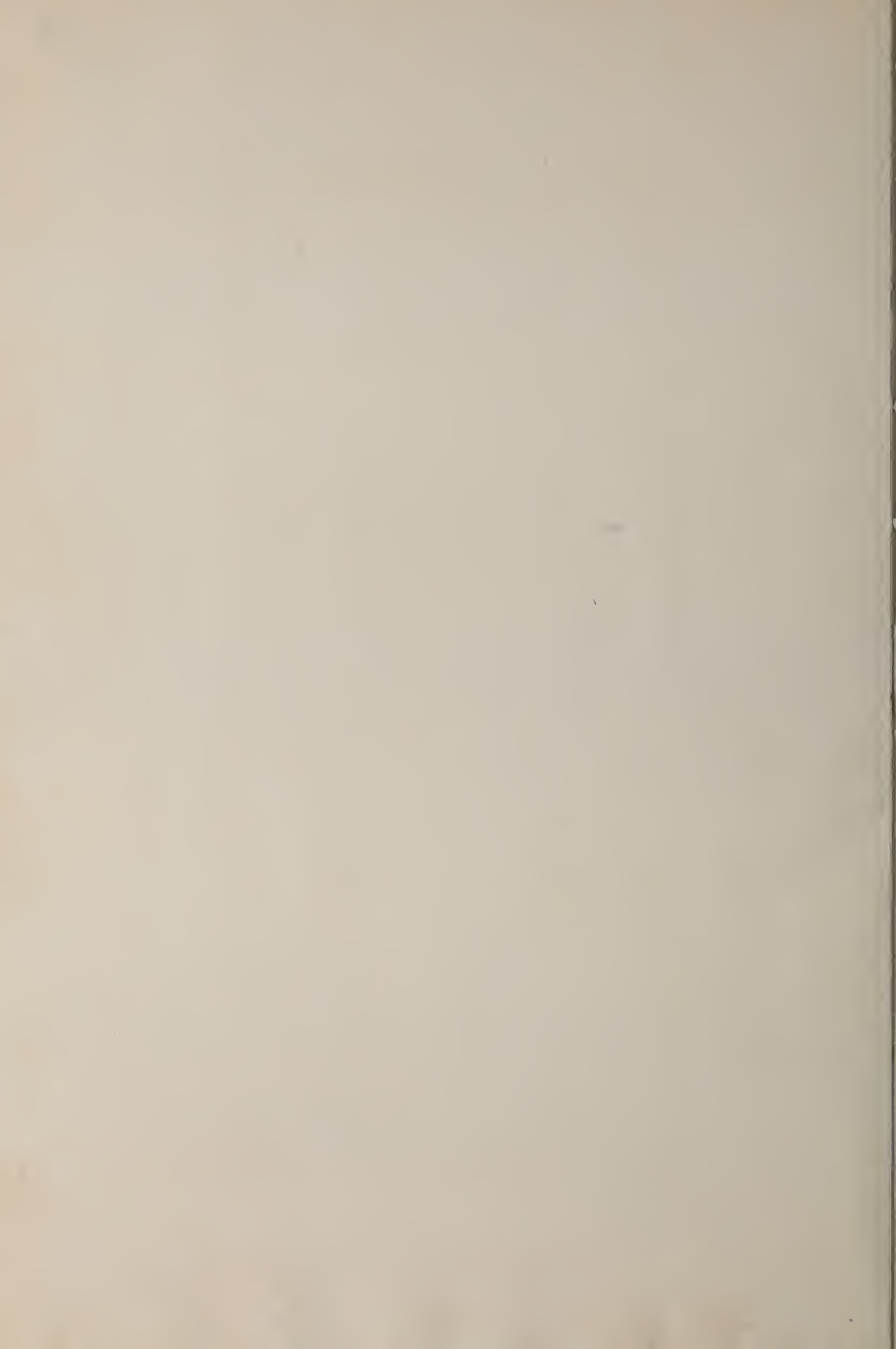
This history of Daughters College and its founder, John Augustus Williams, should have been written a quarter of a century ago, when many were living who could have given personal recollections and human side-lights on the great Educator, not found in existing biographical sketches.

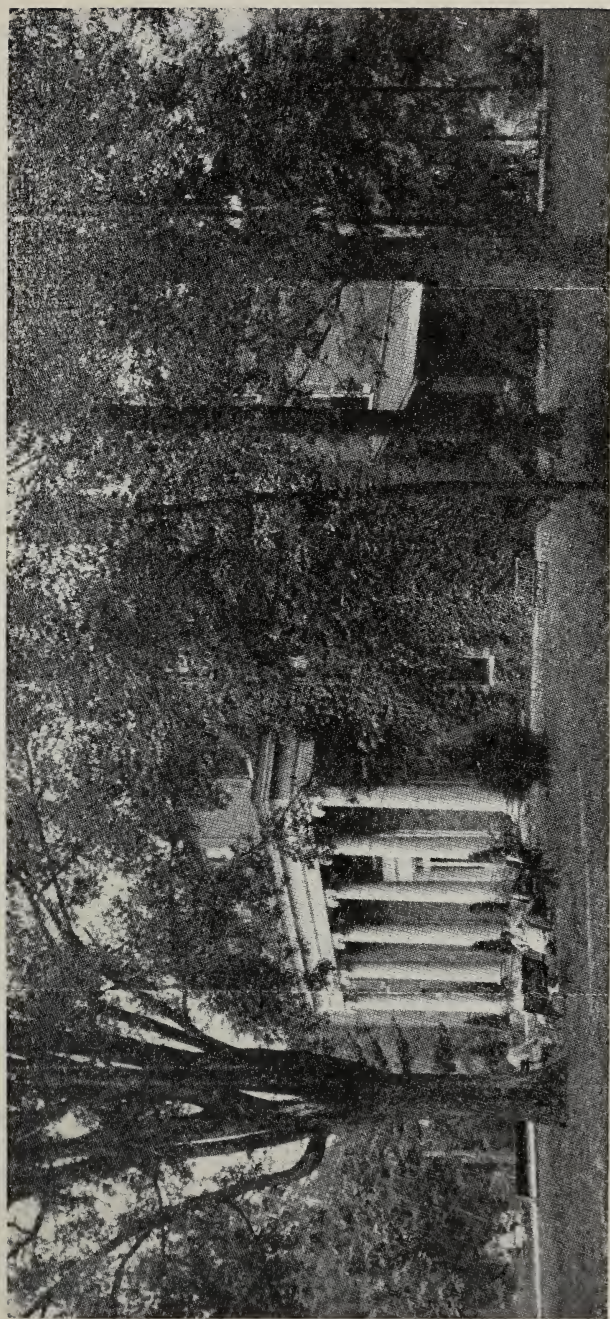
In the last few years the attendance at the Alumnae reunions at Beaumont Inn, formerly Daughters College, has grown less, for many former pupils have long since passed into the shadows, and few are left whose personal recollections extend back to the closing of the old school, or who remember the talents and characteristics of President Williams that marked him as an extraordinary teacher. We have only a few existing geographical sketches. His photograph depicts his strong, benign countenance, white beard, snowy silken hair, bright eyes and intellectual brow. Behind all this in life, was scholarly mein, a cultured grace and manner, a soft well-modulated voice, and kindly bearing which will remain indelibly fixed in the memory of all who knew and admired him. His was a "form and combination, indeed, where every God did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man." We recount instances in his life that reflected the greatness of his soul. No man of equal merit, was ever more modest—a modesty that accomplished great things in a boastless manner. He never disguised himself in effectation or deceit, but was always the impersonation of honor and truth. President Williams grew old gracefully. Time whitened his beautiful, abundant locks and furrowed his brow, but the frosts of four score winters never chilled his affection. There was neither stain or wrinkle on his heart, which rendered the dear old man companionable in his last days. We feel the foundation of his usefulness was due to his love and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Verily, the old "girls" who survive, revere his memory and "rise up and call him blessed."

By correspondence and interview, we have compiled this abridged history of old Daughters College and its founder, and the following pages are authentic.

To those who promoted the Williams Scholarship, and to Mr. Edgar C. Riley, who suggested a history of Daughters College at an early meeting of the Association, and to those who have in any way contributed to this history, we feel deeply grateful.

ANNE SHANKS BOURNE.
(Mrs. H. K. Bourne)





LAWN OF OLD DAUGHTERS COLLEGE

HISTORY OF DAUGHTERS COLLEGE

HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY

(Copied from records in clerk's office, Harrodsburg, Ky.)

This school began in a frame hotel in the suburbs of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, which a Mr. Wilson purchased from Dr. Graham, proprietor of "Graham Springs," with the distinct understanding that it was to be used, **strictly**, as a school; no strangers should be entertained therein. Dr. Graham would permit no opposition to his beloved hostelry. This school was known as Greenville Springs Institute. In 1830 Mr. Wilson sold to Christopher Chinn, who sold to Samuel Mullins in 1846. He changed its name to Greenville Institute, where many of our grandmothers were educated.

On July 25th, 1856, Dr. C. E. Williams and John Augustus Williams bought Greenville Institute from Mr. Mullins, and changed its name to "Daughters' College," President John Augustus Williams having resigned the presidency of Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, which he had established in 1851. Dr. C. E. Williams took charge of the Business Department and he with his good wife, supervised the health of the students, leaving President Williams free to pioneer in the higher education of women. Shortly after the Williams' took possession, the frame building was burnt, and was replaced by the present brick edifice.

After almost forty years of continuous service, the old College had to be sold, with all its prized possessions. It was purchased by Dr. Dalton and Miss Ovie Smedley for \$20,000. Later it was sold to Col. Thomas Smith, who changed its name to Beaumont College, which under his presidency became a thriving college, until his death, when again it went under the hammer and became the property of Mr. and Mrs. Glave Goddard. They converted it into Beaumont Inn, where as many pleasure seekers are entertained as "Graham Springs" welcomed in antebellum days.

As a fitting finish, to this bit of history, we would add a word of praise for the Builders of long ago. After resisting the storms of almost a century, this building stands, intact, today, a monument to their painstaking skill and excellent workmanship.

There will necessarily be a repetition of facts and history of these historic schools, for we have gleaned our information from various and sundry sources, so the overlapping of events and occurrences is unavoidable, but in no way detracts from the interest or importance of the work.

Resume of the founding of Greenville Institute and Daughters College

(Later known as Beaumont College)

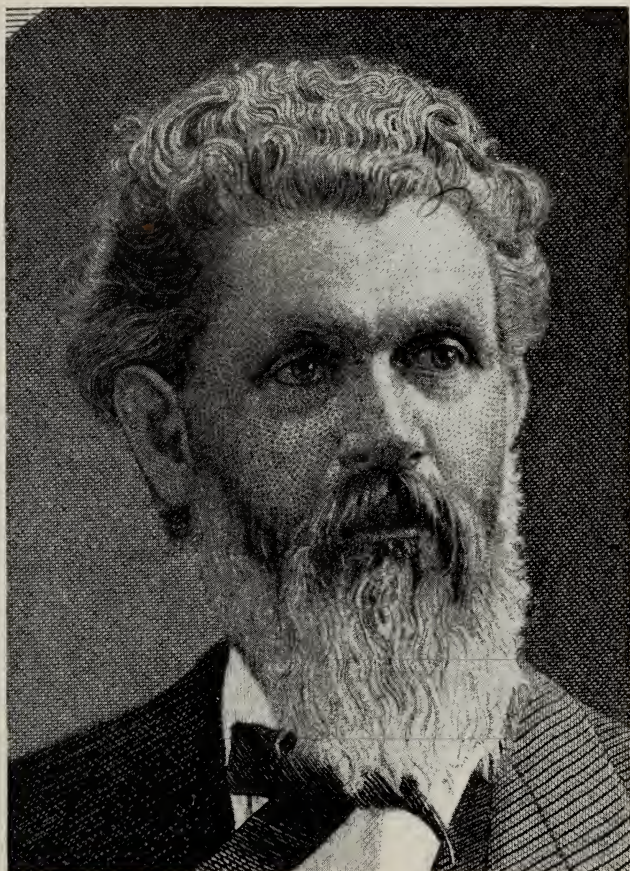
The old Greenville Institute, founded in 1835, at Greenville Springs, near Harrodsburg, Ky., was owned by James Harland, father of Chief Justice John M. Harland, of the United States Supreme Court. It was purchased of him in 1841, by Prof. Samuel I. Mullens. Greenville Institute flourished until 1856, when it was sold to John Augustus Williams and his father, Dr. C. E. Williams, who christened the school Daughters College, in memory of the three little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who died in infancy. On the death of his father in 1881, President John Augustus Williams became the sole owner and proprietor. In 1891 the property was sold by President Williams to a syndicate, composed of twenty enterprising citizens of Mercer County, and called the Daughters College Educational Company. President Williams undertook the management for one year, when he again became the purchaser. Failing health compelled him to dispose of the property again, whereupon Dr. J. M. Dalton and Miss Ovie Smedley became the joint owners. During the session of 1893-'94 the institution was again called Greenville Springs College, with J. B. Bently as President. In 1894 the college was purchased by the late Colonel Thomas Smith, and, as Mr. Williams would not consent to sell the name "Daughters College", it became known as Beaumont College under Col. Smith's ownership. The latter remained President until his death in 1914.

During the session of 1914-'15 Miss Emma Elizabeth McClure was President. In the summer of 1915 the property was bought by Dr. J. Dowden Bruner and Dr. Ben L. Bruner, and incorporated under the name of Daughters College—Dr. J. Dowden Bruner becoming President. In the catalogue of 1915-'16 there is named a "Board of Visitors," representing the Alumnae of Greenville Institute, Daughters College and Beaumont College. Mrs. Jennie M. Hardin, the only living graduate of Greenville, represented her Alma Mater; Daughters College was represented by Mesdames Cassius Clay, Horace Bell, D. L. Moore, and Miss Annie Thomas; Beaumont College, by Mrs. Henry B. Cassell and Mrs. Condit VanArsdall; while Mrs. Glave Goddard was appointed President of all three institutions, with Miss Cecil Dalton, Vice President, and Miss Willette Forsythe, Secretary-Treasurer. The Executive Committee was Mrs. W. L. Beardsley, Mrs. Bush Allen, Miss Ora Adams and the Mercer County Association.

The next year it was deemed expedient to close the doors of the famous old College, and again the property was put up at auction.

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On the 21st of June, 1917, these hallowed grounds and historic buildings were purchased by two of the old students, Mrs. Annie Bell Goddard (class of 1880) and Mrs. May Pettibone Hardin (class '83) for the sum of seven thousand, five hundred dollars. At a later date, Mrs. Goddard became sole owner of the property, and in connection with her husband they established and managed with great success Beaumont Inn, which today breathes the spirit of peace and welcome, and the business is ably carried on by Mrs. Goddards' daughter, Mrs. T. C. Dedman and her two sons, Charles M. Dedman and T. C. Dedman, Jr.



JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS

Biographical Sketch of John Augustus Williams, A. M., L. L. D.

(Page 770 History of Kentucky by W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle and G. C. Kniffin. Published 1887, by F. A. Batty & Co., Louisville, Ky.)

JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, A.M., LL.D., President of Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky., was born September 21, 1824, in Bourbon County, Ky. His father was Dr. Charles Edwin Williams, a native of Montgomery County, Ky., a physician of high standing, a man of scholarly attainments, who for many years was associated with his son in the management of the affairs of Daughters College, and who finally passed away in 1881 to the enjoyment of still higher scenes and associations. The mother of Prof. Williams was Arabella Dodge, daughter of one of the early merchants and manufacturers of Lexington, Ky. The Williams family is of Welsh extraction.

Raleigh Williams, grandfather of Prof. Williams, immigrated to Kentucky from Virginia with the early settlers of the former state. Prof. Williams passed the opening years of his life at Paris, Bourbon County, where his earliest instruction was received, and at the age of fifteen, entered Bacon College, then located at Georgetown, Ky., as a student. While in attendance at that institution it was removed to Harrodsburg and subsequently became known as the Kentucky University, from which our subject graduated in 1843, under the presidency of Dr. James Shannon. He subsequently received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater, and later, that of LL.D., from the Masonic University at LaGrange, Ky. After leaving college he entered on the study of law with a view of adopting that profession, but was prevented from accomplishing that purpose by the development of a very decided taste for teaching and the discovery of serious needs in the educational system of the State. In 1848 he took charge of what was called Prospect Hill Seminary, a boarding school for young ladies and gentlemen near Mt. Sterling, an institution which became very prosperous under his management, and in which he obtained considerable distinction from his original methods and superior talents as a teacher. He soon after established a female college at North Middleton, in Bourbon County, known as Bourbon Institute, in which he aimed to carry into full effect his advanced plans of education.

In 1851 he was urged to and did establish his institution at Columbia, Mo., the seat of Missouri University. A liberal charter was granted by the State and under the designation of Christian College it was formally organized in the spring of that year. His conduct of the school brought it into popular notice and universal popularity, filling it to overflowing, with young ladies of the best families in the State. He presided over that institution until 1856, when ill health and a desire to

return and labor in his native State, induced him to resign. In that year he purchased, in connection with his father, the property at Harrodsburg, upon which is situated the celebrated Greenville Magnesian Springs, and established the Daughters College, now one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the State. The name was given to the school to express the two fundamental ideas of its educational system that it was both a school that should be collegiate in its domestic wants of girls away from their parents. The success that attended the opening of the school in 1856 has been almost uninterrupted to the present, a period of nearly thirty-one years. The war of the States cut off for a while some of its most distant patronage; but pupils continued to come even during that period, sometimes with military passes in their hands. Not a day was lost during the four years of strife, though the sound of distant artillery sometimes mingled with the voices of the faithful teachers in the class rooms.

In 1865 President Williams was appointed to the chair of moral and mental philosophy in Kentucky University, and afterward to the presidency of the former positions he accepted and filled, but declined the latter; yet during his temporary absence Daughters College, though limited in the number of its students, continued to prosper under the skillful management of able assistants. In 1865 Prof. Williams resigned his position in the university at Lexington and returned to his beloved pupils at Harrodsburg. Soon its halls were filled. Students again flocked in from Kentucky and the surrounding States. Since that time it has gone on quietly in its career of usefulness; and, without any special effort to obtain patronage, it has always been full. It now has 150 students enrolled, representing fifteen States. It is assumed, in the system of education at this college, that every student is to become a teacher and trainer of youth, either in the capacity of mother, or in that of a professional teacher. The effect of this policy is to give to the school a decidedly normal character, evinced by the fact that so large a number of good teachers are annually graduated therefrom. From time to time, departures from the usual routine and customs of schools have been made as the experience of the faculty suggested. It has consequently been recognized as the pioneer in many of the reforms that now characterize our best female schools. The abolition of the rote methods of study and recitation, and the discontinuance of all public parades, rostrum performances and exhibitions of young lady students, were early insisted on; and papers adverse to these and other customs have been kept for years before the people in the annual catalogues of the college. Public sentiment, especially in Kentucky, has at last begun to array itself against many of these things; and other institutions are beginning to modify or to discontinue them altogether.

The life of Dr. John Augustus Williams has been a busy one, yet the wear and tear that attend the oftentimes routine labor of a popular educator, has made no strong impression upon his physical resources. He is still well preserved, ardently in love with his responsible and high

calling, and actively engaged in solving the great problem of higher education in Kentucky. He was one of the original movers in the organization of the State Teachers' Association, has contributed extensively to various literary and religious periodicals, and delivered many addresses. His life of "Elder John Smith" is a well known and standard volume. His most important work, however, will be the one on "Christian Ethics," now in course of preparation. He has also occasionally been induced to occupy the pulpit of various churches, both in and out of his own denomination. He is a man of fine tastes, has a great fondness for poetry, literature and art; of genial and attractive presence, kindly nature and greatly esteemed and respected by his associates and pupils, as well as by the community at large. He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary L. Hathaway, daughter of Philip Hathaway of Montgomery County, Ky., a representative of one of the early pioneer families from Virginia, and a lady of great excellence of heart and mind. Three sons born of the union are now living, viz: Augustus Edwin Williams, Professor of Music in the College; Bowman Guy Williams, book-keeper in same, and Lee Price Williams, a young student of medicine.

Only a few years after the preceding biography was published, President Williams, because of financial troubles and failing health, stepped down and out, and the College passed into other hands. This Christian gentleman of brilliant mind and understanding heart, has long since passed to his reward, but still lives in the hearts of his girls, who thank God it was their blessed privilege to receive from him and his faithful helpers an education, unique in its simplicity, unsurpassed in its Christian training, and unexcelled in its type of womanhood.

The only survivors of this lovely family are two grandsons, James Price and Edwin Augustus, sons of Augustus E. Williams; two great grandsons, Andrew Devine Williams, son of James Price Williams, and Edwin Miller, son of Edwin Augustus Williams.

President Williams died in November 1903. His wife and Price preceded him to the grave. His elder son, Augustus E. Williams died in 1916. Another son, Bowman Williams, died in 1898.

We are pleased to add an appendix to the biography of President Williams, of information given by Mr. Edgar C. Riley, President of the Midway Orphan School: "After making his confession of faith in 1838 when he was fourteen years of age, Mr. Williams was baptized by Aylette Raines in Stoner Creek, after the ice, then six inches thick, had been cut away.

In 1837 he was a student at Georgetown at Bacon College; from 1846 to 1849 he lived at Mt. Sterling; from 1849 to 1851, taught at the Bourbon Institution for girls at North Middletown, and at the Clay Seminary for boys. From 1851 to 1856, he was President of Christian College at Columbia Missouri; from 1856 to 1893, President of Daughters College at Harrodsburg, but during two years of this time he was at the State College (now Transylvania in Lexington) teaching English. Dur-

ing two years he was President of the Agricultural College in Lexington, Ky., he brought with him his senior class of eight girls from Daughters College. These girls stayed that year with a Mr. Hocker. After teaching at the University during the day-time, he taught these girls at night. This was the origin of Hocker, later Hamilton College. Mr. John P. Sparks once told me that he had a class under Mr. Williams at the University, and that the latter told his boys, the last year he was there, that he was and should be a teacher of girls. Next year he went back to Harrodsburg."



Historical Facts About the Connections of John Augustus Williams with Christian College

(From "Memorial of J. K. Rogers and Christian College", edited by
O. A. Carr—John Burns Publishing Co., St. Louis, Missouri)

James Shannon, LL.D., President of Bacon College, Harrodsburg, Kentucky, was elected in 1849 to the presidency of Missouri University, and visiting Columbia to determine the question of acceptance, he endorsed the movement for the collegiate education of women; and remained till his death the ardent supporter of Christian College. He recommended his former pupil, John Augustus Williams, of Kentucky, as a superior educator and a man well qualified for the presidency of the contemplated college. By correspondence John A. Williams was induced to visit Columbia where he delivered an address in the Court House on education, and fully convinced the people of his entire fitness for the work about to be inaugurated; so that those who had months previously subscribed were ready to give to him their support. Accordingly he began teaching in a small house on Hitt street, where now stands the residence of Dr. W. T. Maupin. The old Christian Church was used for examinations and exhibitions as well as for the commencement exercises of the University. So great was the satisfaction from these efforts and so rapidly did the school grow that its friends were encouraged to secure the necessary buildings.

In his inaugural address, which was pronounced by the officers of the Board "able and elegant" and by the community "most excellent," President Williams gave his views on the education of woman, and the work that was immediately before him, April 7, 1851. (Following are a few excerpts):

"Every daughter should be so trained in the domestic school so taught in useful and substantial knowledge, so habituated in early life

to the virtues of self-reliance, self-denial and economy, as to be able in the greatest drama of after-life, to find in the energy of her character, and in the resources of her mind, that independence, that honor and that happiness, for which she is now, in most cases absolutely dependent on social connection . . . How important, therefore, for Woman is a practical education.

"Education presupposes the imbecility as well as the ignorance of the young; and hence it should tend not only to enlighten the understanding, but also to develop the various faculties of the mind . . . No education can be regarded as useful or philosophical, unless it be adapted to the nature of the individual.

"I cannot recognize in the school, in the family, or in the nation, a single principle of genuine virtue germinating in the heart, and living in the conduct that does not owe its existence and sustenance to the influence of Christianity . . . early piety, the only basis of a virtuous character. No compilation, no production of man, can supersede the Holy Scripture as a text book for the young."

The incompleted residence and the 29 acres of ground belonging to the estate of Dr. James H. Bennett, deceased, were purchased of Honorable J. S. Rollins, by the trustees, in August, 1851, and in this building on the 15th of September, 1851, was held the first regular session of Christian College. To the original structure, designed as a private residence, have been added during the thirty-four years, improvements and building which make the present college edifice one of the most commodious in the West. (1885)

The following item of history will be appreciated:

"The grounds and buildings of the College were formally dedicated on July 2, 1852, with appropriate ceremonies in which the young ladies of the school took the principal part."

The following ode was sung on that occasion by the well-trained College choir. The manner of its composition was peculiar. A short time before the appointed day, the President, John Augustus Williams, strolling through the beautiful, but as yet uncultivated, grounds, met a few girls of his class and proposed that some of them should write the dedicatory ode and he would set it to music for the choir.

"Give us some help," said they, "and we will write it." Seating themselves in a merry circle on the shaded grass he dashed off a line—

"Oh! pure is the wild rose that blooms in the grove,"

Miss Mattie A. Barnett, then a sophomore, took the pencil and responded—

"And sweet is the harp of the breeze,"

Thus alternately, line with line, the little poem was completed and given to the choir."

Original Ode

July 2, 1852

Sung by the choir at the dedication of Christian College,

Oh, pure is the wild rose that blooms in the grove,
And sweet its the harp of the breeze,
And soft is the strain of the spirit-like dove,
As it floats o'er the shadowy trees.

But the rose of the wild wood will fade in its bower
And the breeze hush its music at even,
And the bird will be gone, ere withers the flower,
To its home 'neath some far, sunny heaven.

Then why should the heart give its homage to earth?
And cling to the beauties that fade?
Is there naught but what springs full of hope at its birth—
Then dies like the rose 'neath the shade?

Though the joys of our childhood, the dreams of our youth,
And the beauties of Earth flit away,
Yet the grace and the grandeur of undying TRUTH,
Like its Author, will never decay!

O, TRUTH. then we hallow this beauteous retreat,
And inscribe all its bowers to Thee—
These groves and these halls are offering meet,
From hearts that are young, light and free.

John Augustus Williams was the first president of Christian College and we note in passing that almost a century ago, the first Charter ever granted by the Legislature of Missouri for the collegiate education of Protestant women, was granted to Christian College January 18, 1851. The five years of Mr. Williams' administration provided the foundation upon which the college has grown into a notable educational institution.

The following is copied from the Missouri State Journal of 1856, after Mr. Williams resigned from Christian College at Columbia: "The patrons of Christian College will be sorry to hear of Mr. Williams withdrawal from it, and distant friends cannot regret it more than do the citizens of Columbia. As a teacher of females he has few equals. As an evidence of the opinion entertained of him by the Board of Trustees of Christian College, we give in this connection, the resolutions thereby unanimously adopted at a meeting held on the 23rd of May, 1856, in

response to his resignation, tendered a few days prior to that date, as follows:

Resolved, First. That John Augustus Williams, as President of Christian College, has acquired a reputation as an able and accomplished teacher, that may well be pronounced enviable.

Second. That we deeply regret our inability to offer higher inducements to retain him in his present position.

Third. That we regard President Williams, as a good scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an able and successful teacher; and whilst we regret he should feel it his duty to relinquish his present post, we sincerely desire that our loss may be his gain.

Fourth. That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to furnish President Williams with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and to request their publication in the Missouri State Journal.

To show the high regard in which President Williams was held in Columbia, Missouri, his class of graduates the next year after opening Daughters College at Greenville, near Harrodsburg, Ky., (1857), consisted of twelve girls from the State of Missouri and one from California.

The writer of this article has at hand a catalogue of July, 1856, containing the "Educational Announcement of Daughters College—C. E. and Jno. Aug. Williams, Proprietors." We think it interesting to give the branches of learning for the four year's course of that early date.

Freshman Class: Algebra, Ancient History, Natural Philosophy, English Grammar, Anatomy and Physiology, and daily lectures of an hour on The Pentatuch.

Sophomore Class: Geometry, Middle Ages, Composition, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Zoology, and lectures on Old Scriptures.

Junior Class: Modern History, Trigonometry, Astronomy, Logic, Botony, Geology and daily recitations on The Gospels.

Senior Class: Ethics, English Classics, U. S. Constitution, Political Economy, Intellectual Philosophy, Book-keeping and lectures on Acts of the Apostles. This was a full course, even measured by the curriculum of the present day.

In a catalogue of the school a few years later, there was added to the curriculum "an optional course in Analytical Chemistry, Telegraphy, Taxedermmy, Drawing, Music, Latin, French and Surveying; besides other professional instruction, stressed a course of reading for each course, declaring that "text-books alone, without much general reading, cannot educate properly; a taste for pure literature, the ability to read aright and the habit of research by means of the library, are worth more to young women than the careless study of all text-books in the world.

In the 1856 catalogue of the newly organized Daughters College, the chief officers were: John Aug. Williams, President; Dr. C. E. Williams,

Patron and Financial Officer; Mrs. L. B. Williams, First Matron; Miss M. L. Williams, Second Matron, with the further statement that "a full corps of associate teachers are employed."

The President's message emphasized the fact that there must be no extravagance in personal expenses, that "economy is a virtue, and extravagance worse than folly, and neither wise nor genteel." He advocated neat, plain, uniform of dress, and to "dispense with every article of superfluous jewelry." We quote verbatim, the uniform suggested in the almost-century old catalogue: "For summer, pink lawn or calico dresses are worn; white jaconet aprons, waist or long; white sun bonnets with splits trimmed in blue. For winter, green woolen dresses, dark aprons and green hoods made for warmth and service. Further information on this point will be cheerfully furnished by the matrons, if desired. To this regulation, all pupils, except those in black, will strictly conform."

"Young ladies who matriculate in September, and whose summer wardrobe has been already furnished, will not be required, at this time, to incur the additional expense by adopting the summer costume."

It seems that the terms in that early day of the school were so nominal that an education was within the range of persons of limited means. The catalogue stated that "the whole expense of a young lady, including charges for board, fuel, light, washing, medical attention, collegiate instruction, home instruction, use of library and apparatus and vocal music, will not exceed one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, or for one collegiate year. Drawing, Painting, Needle-work, Piano, Guitar at an additional cost of fifty dollars per annum. At the same time, the student may receive further instruction, if she chooses, in the practical business of house-keeping. No charge will be made, except for the ordinary rates of board." The collegiate year began on the third Monday in September and closed the last Friday in June.

An Educational Announcement

President Williams' salutatory address as given when Daughters College was founded was as follows: John Augustus Williams, A.M., having resigned the presidency of Christian College, Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, would respectfully announce to his friends, and to all who feel an interest in the proper education of young ladies, in connection with his father, Dr. C. E. Williams, former patron of that institution, purchased for educational purposes, the ample grounds and buildings, well known in the South and West as Greenville Institute, or Greenville Springs, and pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Harrodsburg, Ky. This arrangement has been made with a view to the important advantages of a more central position, and of more extensive home accommodations; but chiefly in order to secure a permanent and liberal basis for the further development of that system of female cul-

ture which he adopted in his native state several years ago, and subsequently introduced, with gratifying results into Christian College, Columbia, Mo. The merits of this system have been submitted to a discriminating community during the period of seven years, and its results, we presume, have fully demonstrated the correctness of the principles upon which it is based . . . It is submitted as a radical correction of many prevailing errors and a restoration of the sound doctrines of the ancient and Christian schools—modified however, by the development of modern science and in its application to the women of this country, by the peculiarities of their social position. The decay of many erroneous notions, respecting the capacity and duties of woman, and the enlargement of the public view in reference to her education, call for a corresponding extension of our educational methods.

We feel, therefore, that it is due our friends that while we shall retain the principal features of our former school, yet we shall labor with increased energy, and in the light of a more ample experience, to expand the educational ideas upon which it was based. We hope by this means to render more efficient our professional labors in the training of those who may be committed to our charge.

We impart to our pupils the ability to **write**, to **converse**, and to **think for themselves** on all subjects; the ability to investigate, to compare and to decide; a ready, accurate and retentive memory of facts and principles; the skill to apply these acquisitions, and a careful development of the powers of expression, both in composition and in conversation, are the result we aim to effect by the peculiar intellectual regiment prescribed for our students. These solid accomplishments not only fit them for the highest spheres of usefulness, but render them independent under every reverse of fortune. It will be perceived that thus accomplishing them as ladies, we qualify them for extending in after life, their own knowledge indefinitely, and also for successful imparting instruction to others. In view of this fact, we offer to young ladies a Normal School, where-in all who desire it, may receive a thorough professional training."

President Williams worked toward this goal, and how well he succeeded is an established fact, for his graduates were sought as teachers, not only in this, but many other states and they reflected glory upon their Alma Mater. Daughters College acquired the reputation of sending out the best educated women of any institution in this section. President Williams' educational methods were in advance of his times. His curriculum was short compared to the curriculum of women's colleges of today, but he did more than make the minds of his pupils store-houses of knowledge; he taught them to think, and sent them forth with confidence and power, and wherever they went, their influence was felt. One of his teachers, a graduate of his College, declared that the secret of Mr. William's success was that he was extraordinary in his power of impressing his pupils with ideals and aspirations for a larger, fuller development. This caused him to be remembered by his graduates through the years, and they sent their daughters to the College, so that

he became the educator of the second generation. Yea, his influence lives through the third and fourth generations.

The life of President Williams verifies the quotation, "He lives most who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best"—a benediction to all the young women who came in contact with this great Mentor.

One of the most interesting innovations among the student life was the publication of the College paper from the early '80s to 1890. This organ was a monthly sheet called "The Daughters Letter," edited by a member of the Senior classes, and recorded interesting activities in college life among the students.

Notes on Physical, Moral and Domestic Education

It is interesting to read in one of the early catalogues of Daughters College the rules for physical education as adopted by the institution.

Dr. C. E. Williams, father of the president, was a physician of much ability, and to him was entrusted the physical welfare of the students, and "in ordinary cases his services given without charge." The Doctor considered packages from home containing confections as contraband. The mansion-rooms were well ventilated, built with hollow walls to prevent dampness, and secured by a metallic roof and other means against liability to fire.

The crowded study-hall with its dull ritual and sickly air, was superseded by pleasant, quiet sitting rooms. The rooms were large, well aired, free from economizing pipes and furnaces, with open grates, plenty good coal, and an abundance of pure, soft water. The catalogue states, "We believe in very light evening study, and long sound sleep; in lawn sports and free extended ramblings through field and wood. Our gymnasium is the sunny meadows, the wooded hills, the flowery dells, and the tuneful groves that lie around us for miles in extent. The unclassified wild flower, the strange fossil, the painted beetle, and the new song bird, call our students at proper seasons, and give zest to their gymnastic sports.

"The dumb-bell, the Indian club, and the trapeze of their less-favored sisters in the city, are replaced by the insect net, the pocket lens and the geologist's hammer. The Magnesium and Sulphur Springs that issue from the hill-sides, and which have rendered Harrodsburg so famous as a health resort for invalids, are distant but a few minutes walk; and the freshness and brightness of our students attest the virtues of these celebrated waters. We believe a girl pays too much for a so-called education, when she is allowed to sacrifice her health to obtain it. Hence we endeavor to dismiss our graduates in perfect health and invigorated constitutions. One of the great purposes of our school is to diminish the number of the nerveless and sickly girls in the land."

In his notes on Domestic Education Mr. Williams wrote: "We aim to combine both home and school—first, to provide a home for our pupils,

and then to train and educate them as adopted members of our family. In the light of a long experience, and under the solemn conviction of the correctness of the principle, we labor to realize, in its full sense, the idea of a collegiate family." He observed that "girls may grow to be women without the aid of home influence, and pedants may be turned out by mere academic procees; but the genial, formative spirit of domestic and social life is as necessary to the development of a true woman's mind, as sunshine and zephyrs are to the perfection of flowers."

Doubtless the loss of his three little girls in death, in the early morning of life, prompted Mr. Williams to feel more keenly the need of combining the comfort and social influence of a home along with the instruction of the mind, for the "Daughters" of others entrusted to his care.

In moral education President Williams asserted that the exclusion of the Bible from school is practical infidelity; the adoption for appearance's sake, or for sectarian exposition, is mockery; an education is incomplete without some knowledge of the Christian Scriptures. Especially should the daughter be instructed in Divine Truth, and trained in thought and affection under its influence. By this means only can she be diverted from frivolous pursuits, or saved from a weak and pliant superstition. It is unfortunate for the young that learning is so commonly exalted as the only standard of human greatness. A thoughtless world so often renders its homage to genius, instead of **character**, that the ambition of youth, kindling with the spirit of the age, burns for distinction as a scholar, rather than as a Christian sacrifices to Apollo, rather than to God.

A familiar study of the youthful heart has convinced us that neither the parent nor the teacher can develop high moral character—can inspire the love for the beautiful, the true and the infinite—without revealed religion."

President Williams not only adopted the Bible as a text-book, but as the **Law-book** of the school, as a code of regulations for the moral principle of the pupil. He believed that its precepts should, "by a single statute of College, be incorporated as common law, for the regulation of the behavior, the formation of manners, and the discipline of the heart."

He affirmed that "the simple injunction, **do right**, when enforced as the will of the Divine Teacher, is worth a thousand explicit statutes enacted by a faculty, and armed with all the penalties of the school."

The students were required to attend public worship in the town on the Lord's day morning, at whatever place parents might designate.

President Williams carefully avoided everything that was sectarian, but he gave Daughters College a decided Christian character. He practiced what he preached, and left the imprint of his wonderful personality upon all who came under his tutelage.

Domestic Rules and Regulations as Recorded in an Early Catalogue

1. Boxes of confections, etc., sent to students, cannot be taken to their private rooms. Such things must be consigned to the keeping of the Assistant Matron, whose business it is to provide luncheon at proper hours.

2. The drawing rooms will be open to the students one evening in each week, till 9½ o'clock, for polite, social intercourse.

3. The room of any student will be changed whenever, in the judgment of the Matron, the student's own good or that of the College may require it.

4. Pupils must arise promptly in the morning at the proper signal, and make their toilets before the first breakfast bell rings.

5. Any neglect of fires on the part of servants, or any duties assigned them, must be promptly reported to the junior Matron. In no case must students hire servants to do their duty; bribing them to violate any domestic regulation will incur the severest censure.

6. No tardiness at meals, or premature withdrawal from the table will be allowed.

7. Friday evenings and Saturday mornings are to be given to study, and Saturday afternoons must be spent in repairing wardrobes and writing letters.

8. There must be no visiting from room to room, except at special times, without permission of the teacher in charge.

9. Teachers will have their appointed hours for receiving calls from students.

10. The slightest indisposition must be reported at once to the Senior Matron, and a due portion of every day must be devoted to exercise in the open air.

11. No studying will be allowed after 9 o'clock P. M. and all evening study will be made as light as possible.

12. No visiting in the vicinity will be allowed without written permission from parents, subject to our approval. Calls are made and received only on Saturdays, and never at evening hours.

13. No letters will be **inspected**, but letters **suspected** will be forwarded immediately to parents.

14. No package, note, message or other communication, must be sent or received through day students.

15. No shopping will be allowed except in company with a matron or teacher, and then only in case of necessity.

16. Every student must attend public worship on Sunday morning, at such places as her parents may direct or she may prefer; but save on special occasions, no night meeting in town will be attended. On all

occasions when students leave the ground, they must be attended by a Matron or teacher.

17. Extremes in fashion and extravagance in attire, on all occasions, are forbidden.

18. No student must borrow of another any article of clothing, any books, or other property.

19. In their social intercourse with one another, and with the officers, simple, unaffected, polite, and lady-like manners will, at all times, be encouraged.

20. No flowers, fruits or shrubbery on the grounds must be molested.

21. All students will attend chapel every morning at the appointed hour. Short lectures, singing and Scripture reading will vary the exercises. Students are encouraged in private and sincere communion with their Heavenly Father, rather than in idle and ceremonious devotions.

22. No student will be permitted to receive calls from gentlemen, especially cousins, unless introduced to the President by letter from parents.

23. At the proper signal in the evening lights will be withdrawn from rooms, fires covered up and the halls lighted for the night; after which no student must leave her room.

24. Parents, relatives or friends, must not be conducted by pupils to their private rooms. All visitors to students must be entertained in the parlors.

25. Students must bear in mind, that while we are always pleased to receive and entertain their friends thro' the day, yet we cannot always gratify ourselves by lodging them at night.

26. Students in music and expression will hold themselves in readiness to give, on one evening in every week, a brief recital before teachers and pupils.

A number of other regulations followed the above, pertaining to matters of health, diet, breakage and injury to furniture, and personal furnishings.

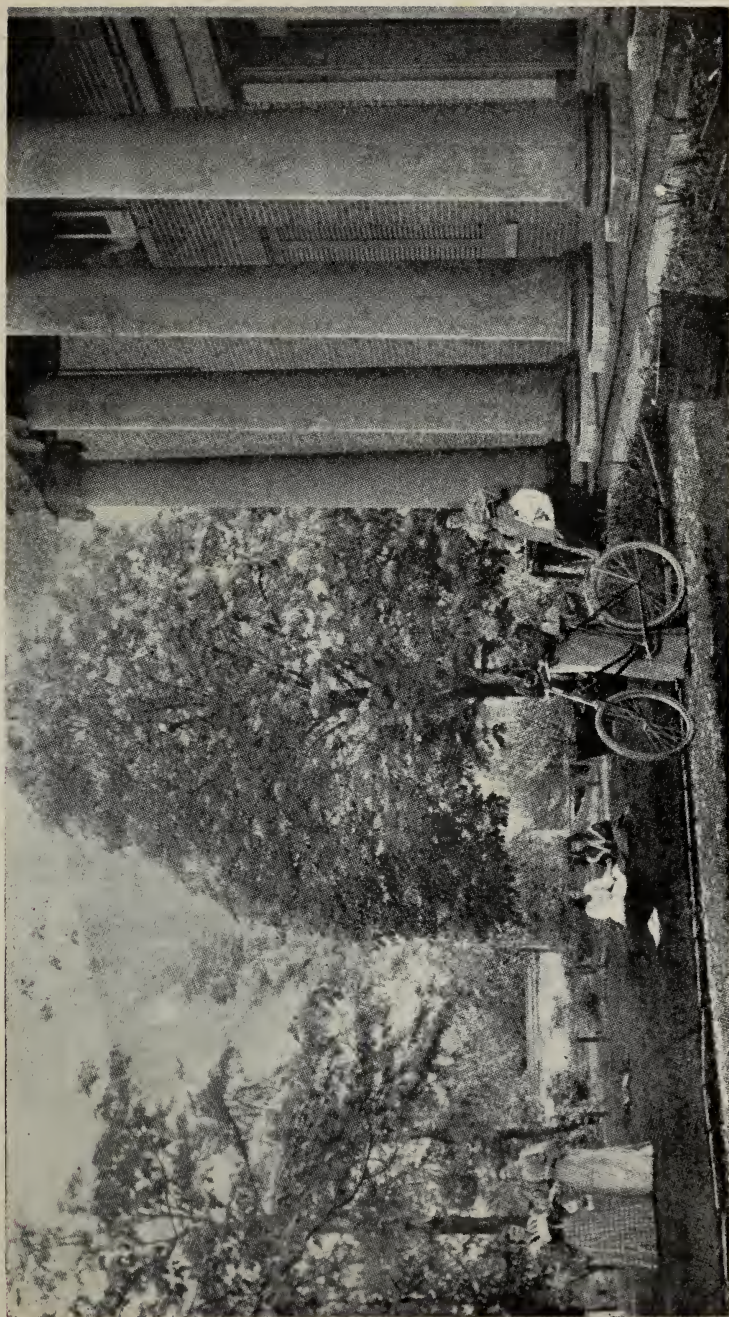
In the school catalogue of 1881, we note the payment of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum entitled the student to board (including everything but laundry expense) and to careful and practical training and instruction in all regular branches, including music and the languages.

The faculty consisted of eight professors and four domestic officers, as follows: Jno. Aug. Williams, Philosophy and Literature; Miss Mary A. Whittington, Natural History and Astronomy; Miss Mary A. Stephenson, Mathematics and Physics; Miss Cordelia Whittington, Chemistry and Mineralogy; Charles E. Williams, Jr., Bookkeeping and Penmanship; W. M. Linney, Practical Geology; Aug. E. Williams, Organ, Piano and

Theory; Mrs. Annie C. Williams, Piano, Voice. An added note stated that chairs for ancient and Modern Languages were to be filled.

In the early days of the College, President Williams abandoned the idea of a uniform in dress for the pupils. We quote from his catalogue of six decades ago: "There is no folly more prevalent among the young than extravagances in personal expenses. The restriction of rules alone in this matter, will not remedy the evil. We will aim, therefore, to impress upon the minds of our students, that economy is a virtue, and that extravagance is worse than folly, and, when indulged in from a love of ostentation, is sinful. In order to give encouragement to the formation of correct habits in this regard, we require of every pupil to wear on all occasions, a neat, plain style of dress. No uniform, however, is necessary. We have found, from experience, that the device of a distinctive costume, uniform in the trivial matters of color and fashion, fails to effect any real good—has no economical advantage to recommend it—and in some cases is seriously objectionable. It soon degenerates into a tiresome badge of pupilage which girls hasten in vacation, to lay aside at any expense. A sumptuary law we have found to be unfavorable to the development of principle in dressing. In such matters, culture should take the place of constraint. We encourage a uniformly inexpensive, neat and sensible attire; but we allow to individual taste some freedom, and we permit the mother's judgment to prevail in the minor points of a daughters' wardrobe. In a word we find no valid plea for such a uniform in a school for young ladies, however necessary for discipline or display it may be in the guild, the army, or the State's prison."

Mr. Williams hated ostentation, platform exhibitions and "so-called commencements" that were staged for a public show. He claimed that the ruinous effects which the long drilling for these performances produces on the nerves of faithful lady teachers, already exhausted by the work of the session, to say nothing of waste of time and of injury to the hearts and heads of students, called loudly for a discontinuance of these "closing exercises."



DAUGHTERS COLLEGE BLOOMING HORSE-CHESTNUT TREE, 1890

The Daughters College Alumnae Association

On June 24, 1928, there was a memorable meeting held at Beaumont Inn, Harrodsburg, Ky., fraught with more future worth-while achievements than the sponsors of the gathering could foresee.

A former graduate of old Daughters College, Mrs. Keene Arnold, of Versailles, sent out a call for a re-union of the students of that institution, to meet in the historic college building, known today as Beaumont Inn, for a day of fellowship, and to organize an Alumnae Association.

Many students from all over Kentucky, graduates and under-graduates, trekked to their Alma Mater, to honor the memory of John Augustus Williams, educator, author, lecturer, and preacher, whose ownership and presidency of Daughters College, made it one of the out-standing centers of education in the South. There were seventy-five "girls" who met to laugh and weep over reminiscences, to roam over every nook and corner of the beautiful old building and to visit the rooms they once occupied as "boarders." Classmates met for the first time in years. Students made acquaintance with other students of other periods, making the day a veritable "feast of reason and flow of soul." After a delightful luncheon at the Inn, a meeting was called, presided over by Mrs. Arnold, who, in fitting words expressed her joy in the occasion, and spoke of the heritage of Daughters College ideals, that knowledge acquired should culminate in useful womanhood. Mrs. Henry C. Wood, told of President Williams' life as an educator; Mrs. Sue Beardsley spoke of his religious teachings; Mrs. Dan L. Moore, of his ideals of citizenship; Mrs. McGoffin Hardin gave pleasing reminiscences of former school days, all bearing testimony of President Williams far-reaching influence over his pupils, producing a fine type of womanhood throughout the states.

Mrs. Arnold called for class responses, and they were made by representatives from the year 1865 to the closing year of the College in 1892.

There was only one unbroken class of graduates present—the "girls" who were in the class of 1880. It is apropos that we should mention these in passing: Sue Shipman Sibley, Annie Bell Goddard, Cordelia Whittington Curry, Mollie Bond, Beular Bond Collins, Bettie McCall Bell, Dora Moore McPatridge, Margaret Nuchols and Love Gentry.

The memory of John Augustus Williams was not honored merely by spoken tributes and eulogies. An Alumnae Association was formed at this time, with the definite aim of supporting a perpetual scholarship in the Midway Orphan School to educate a worthy orphan girl from Mercer County, to be known as the John Augustus Williams Scholarship.

In old age President Williams lost most of his property, and the women who had been educated at Daughters College, contributed sufficient funds to buy a home in Harrodsburg where Mr. and Mrs. Williams could spend their last days. After their death this home was sold, but

not enough funds accrued from this sale to maintain a scholarship, hence an Association was formed to meet annually on the 21st of September, Mr. Williams birthday, and devise ways and means to raise \$5,000.00, the required sum for a scholarship. In a few years the annual dues, and contributions from former students and friends, totaled the required sum, and several girls have received diplomas from the Midway school. In the interim many old students have "passed into the shadows"—their numbers grow less every year, but their good work goes on. For the last sixteen years the Association has convened within the old College walls, and in 1943, under the leadership of Mrs. H. K. Bourne of New Castle, Ky., twenty-one members answered roll call.

Thus the memory of a great educator, whose excellency of mind and heart endeared him to his pupils, has been perpetuated, and this memorial shall travel on through all futurity,

"Leaving here a name, I trust,
That will not perish in the dust."

The officers of the Daughters College Association from its organization in 1928 to 1944 are as follows:

- 1928-'34—Mrs. Hattie May Arnold (class of 1890), President; Mrs. Mary Harris Clay ('19), Vice President; Secretary, Miss Lena Bonta ('90); Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Ball Moore ('81).
- 1935-'36—Mrs. D. L. Moore, President; Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, Vice President; Miss Carrie Vanarsdale, Secretary; Miss Birdie Linney, Treasurer.
- 1937-'39—Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, President; Mrs. Ann Shanks Bourne, Vice President; Second Vice President, Mrs. Frank VanDevan; Third Vice President, Mrs. Annie B. Goddard; Miss Carrie VanArsdale, Secretary; Miss Birdie Linney, Treasurer.
- 1940-'42—Mrs. Annie Bell Goddard, President; Mrs. Ann Shanks Bourne, First Vice President; Mrs. Ina G. Watkins, Second Vice President; Mrs. Cassius Clay, Third Vice President; Mrs. Lydia K. Bond, Secretary; Miss Birdie Linney, Treasurer.
- 1942-'44—Mrs. Ann Shanks Bourne, President; Mrs. Lena Bonta, First Vice President; Mrs. Ina G. Watkins, Second Vice President; Mrs. Cassius Clay, Third Vice President; Mrs. Lydia K. Bond, Secretary; Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Henry.

During the tenure in office of Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, of Paris, a visitor from Louisville, Sam Severance, who wields a facile pen, wrote the following:

I am typing this under the shade of a giant oak on the grounds of Beaumont Inn; the beautiful buildings once housed Greenville Institute, later Daughters College. I look behind me ever and anon, expecting, yes hoping, to see a fair damsel, gowned in pink lawn with white apron and white sun bonnet trimmed with scarlet ribbon, step from behind a lilac bush, and from the 1856 panel and smile a flirtatious smile. But

I am reminded by the rule of the old College catalogue, that "pupils must under all circumstances, decline the attention of all gallants, either directly or indirectly, through any agency whatsoever"—and I am recalled from my dream by the knowledge that I am no longer, perhaps never was, a gallant. I remember when Daughters College was in the ne plus ultra, the sine qua non of young ladies' schools. Graduates of this finishing school, who learned to behave in church, with becoming reverence, to abstain from taking slate pencils, chalk, fire-coals and unripe fruit, or salt, except in food, to read "Arma virumque cano"; to "parley-vous," to draw with pencil and crayon, to strike soothing melodies from piano keys, and to scan the heavens for Venus, met here the other day for their annual gathering and elected Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, Paris, President; Mrs. H. K. Bourne, New Castle, Vice President; Miss Carrie Vanarsdale, Harrodsburg, Secretary, and Miss Birdie Linney, Harrodsburg, Treasurer.

At the meeting of the Daughters College Association on September 21st, 1936, the treasurer, Miss Birdie Linney, reported funds in hand for the Williams scholarship as follows: Sale of the Williams home, dues and pledges, \$4,380.54. In a short time contributions from old students supplemented this amount and the required sum of \$5,000.00 was realized and already several girls have received diplomas from the Midway Orphan School through the Williams scholarship: Flossie May Roney, 1929-'33; Ann Phillips, 1933-'36; Norma Lee Coconougher, 1937-'40; Nellie Yocum, 1940-'42 (did not graduate); Anne Louise Reed, 1942—still there—all are beneficiaries of the scholarship.

Thus the aspirations for education and culture that President Williams inculcated in the lives of his students, found a responsive chord in their hearts, and through their efforts each year a deserving student is given an opportunity to get an education in memory of one of Kentucky's best known and loved educators. It has been said that "from the quiet nobility of his character proceeded influences that are still alive, directing and molding the careers of women two or three generations removed from the period of his activity."

At the annual meetings of the Alumnae Association in Harrodsburg, Ky., the old students bring relics of former school days, to repose in the Harrodsburg Historical Society, in the Mansion Museum. One of the relics of special interest from Greenville Institute, donated by Mrs. Cassium Clay, of Paris, Ky., (Mary Harris, of the class of '79), was her mother's diploma when she graduated from the former school in 1848; also an interesting personal letter from Dorothy Dix, whose aunt was Mrs. Clay's personal friend. Mrs. Clay also presented the Thesis that her mother read and the scarf she wore the day she graduated from the institution in 1848. The relics are in a glass case marked by a metal plate with the inscription, "Greenville, Daughters College and Beaumont College Relics."

A Bible diploma, that belonged to Miss Abbie Vanarsdale, of the class of 1876, was presented to the collection. The Bible was a badge of

merit presented by Mr. Williams to his graduates, and several of these diplomas, whose owners have paid the last debt, repose among the Daughters College relics in the museum. In giving reminiscences at one of the Alumnae meetings, Mrs. Keene Arnold (class of 1890), of Versailles, Ky., spoke of hearing Mr. Williams say he "hoped the lessons inculcated in the lives of his pupils would bear fruit in after years, even as those who sat at the feet of Gamaliel." Mr. Williams believed that "the Bible was a liberal education, and a knowledge of it was an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity." What a splendid gesture, then, for him to give as a diploma to his graduates, a beautifully bound copy of the Holy Bible.

We copy the following inscription from Mrs. Annie Bell Goddard's diploma: Daughters College, Ky., June 12th, 1880. Whereas, Miss Annie Bell has, in a satisfactory manner completed the Course of Study in this institution, we award to her this Diploma in testimony of her attainments as a Scholar, and our regard for her as a Lady. (Signed), John Augustus Williams, President.



Sketches of Graduates Whose Memory is Revered

The world has reason to acknowledge that among the noblest lives led are those of women. We cannot enumerate in this brief history the long roster of brilliant women who, throughout the years went out from Daughters College as teachers and other vocations in life, and filled them creditably. We give thumbnail sketches of a few within the last two decades whose memory is revered by us today, whose personalities have been most effective in advancing Kentucky's standard of culture. Miss Martha Stephenson (class of '70) and her sister, Miss Mary Stephenson (class of '71) both educated and taught at Daughters College. The former was largely responsible for the establishment of the Harrodsburg Library, and was one of its directors; a writer of note for a number of Kentucky newspapers, and a member of the Filson Club in Louisville. Miss Mary Stephenson was a teacher of Mathematics and Physics, a teacher of extraordinary ability and identified with all cultural movements in her home town. Mrs. Annie Bell Goddard (class of '80), an instructor in Beaumont College and later at Bourbon College in Paris, Ky., where Mrs. Ida VanArsdale Thompson (class of '82) was Lady Principal.

Judge Fannibel Hutchcraft Sutherland (class of '83), a useful and outstanding citizen, had many honors conferred upon her throughout the state. Ada F. Merritt (class of '78) was one of the real "pioneers" who lived and wrought in greater Miami before 1896. Miss Merritt taught school there in a box-like building with no equipment except necessary

seats, but under her magnetic influence her pupils made rapid progress. Her boys and girls who did not learn arithmetic and the fundamentals of English under instruction, lacked the ability to grasp those subjects. She organized and conducted a Sunday School, trained a choir and bought an organ. On one occasion when a family lost a little child, as there was no minister accessible, and none of the men felt competent to act in that capacity, Miss Merritt comforted the stricken parents and conducted the funeral. In 1896 she became the first principal of the first school in the newly incorporated town of Miami, and the "Merritt Junior High School" was named in her honor.

Miss Alice Lloyd (class of '84) was a teacher of note in the schools of Kentucky. She taught successfully in Paris, Maysville, Richmond, Harrodsburg and Hamilton College in Lexington.

In 1892 she taught in Little Rock, Ark., and later was a student at the University of Chicago; in 1904-07 presiding teacher at Belmont College in Nashville, Tenn. Miss Lloyd was active in committees of the Kentucky Federation, the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, the League of Women's Votes, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and spent much time in Frankfort during sessions of the General Assembly.

Sara Hawkins Bayne lived in Canton, Missouri, and she died at Canton University. Dr. E. L. Powell, a fellow-student, said her standing there was high. She was at Daughters College 1881-1889. She and Miss Alice Lloyd were fellow-students and fellow-teachers at Daughters College. Miss Lloyd said, "She was proud to have her a member of the Faculty of Madison Institute, Richmond, Ky., while she was Principal of that school. That she is as kind as she is just, as gentle as she is strong, as unobtrusive as she is courageous."

She is living in Miami, Florida, and sent the following greeting to the Association of which she is an honored member:

"Greetings to the Daughters College girls whom I knew between 1881-'88! Your loyalty to the institution which we loved and to the great teacher who inspired us to seek the better things in life, is evidence of your strength of character and unfaltering steadfastness. . . . May your homes be free from the invasion of personal sorrow, and may health and good cheer accompany you all the way in your journey to the Land of the Leal. Sincerely yours, Sara Bayne."

Annie Zelfher Grimes Brooks (Mrs. John R. Brooks) class of '88, taught at Daughters College 1890-1893. She is now living at Dayton, Ohio.

Belle McDermid (Mrs. J. Warren Richie) taught at Daughters College 1892-1893. Now living in Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Keene Arnold (class of 1890), a student of many creditable attainments, has served as State Regent of the D. A. R. for three years, and also as Vice Regent for the same length of time, also Chairman of the Membership Committee of the same organization. She has answered national calls, and has given liberally of her training and talent in home work, both social and religious.

Among the students who reflect credit upon their Alma Mater is Mrs. Anne Shanks Bourne (Mrs. H. K.) of New Castle, Ky. She has given liberally of her talent and training in social, civil and religious work, both at home and in state organizations. Over a long period, a teacher of the woman's Bible Class, and for 39 years President of the Missionary Society in her church. She served as member of the State Board of the Christian Women's Board of Missions and was chosen to serve on the Board of Managers of the National Board of Missions, and later was elected Vice President of the church organization. During World War I she was Superintendent of the county Red Cross hospital, and received the Red Cross service badge for efficient service.

She never thought of being called upon to enlist in a political crusade. Because of Mrs. Bourne's achievement in the organization of the women of her county in 1920 she was chosen by the Democratic State Committee to be Chairman of the Woman's Division of the party in the campaign of 1923. In September of 1924 she was again chosen to lead the women of the State. She was sent as a delegate from the state-at-large to two National Conventions. She was chosen to serve at State headquarters during two campaigns and on March, 1927, at a meeting in Louisville, with 700 women in attendance she was elected the first President of the Democratic Woman's Club of Kentucky, and with heart-felt interest in affairs of state, she accepted the office, and for several years assisted in editing the Democratic Woman's Journal. Because of her executive ability she had demonstrated in civic, religious and political successes, Mrs. Bourne was chosen as delegate from the state-at-large to conventions in several cities, and it was said of her office that it was conducted in a business-like manner and the cordial hospitality pervading it gave it distinction. Those who know Mrs. Bourne best, declare she is an honor to her state and an ornament to womanhood.—L. K. B.



Tribute to the Life of Miss Mary E. Whittington

(Class of 1861)

Lady Principal of Daughters College

"Miss Mary," as we always called her, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, August 16, 1842.

She was the daughter of William H. Whittington and Adele Kavanaugh Whittington, both of pioneer families of that section. She received her early education in that county and entered Daughters' College in 1857, and graduated there, in 1861. From that time forth, she dedicated herself and all her faculties to her beloved "Alma Mater." She was an ardent advocate of Woman's Rights, but it never detracted from her

womanliness. Some way, some how, she lifted us from the petty things of life, into the good, the true and the beautiful.

In quiet, unassuming ways, she walked among us, commanding our respect, obedience, and love.

During her tenure of teaching, she upheld the hands of her president, watched over, advised and guided her students, in truth she was the center around which we revolved.

She would never tolerate laziness, indifference or slipshod ways. A paragon of neatness herself she expected us to follow her example. A perfect linguist she abhorred slang and anything pertaining to it.

A consecrated Bible teacher, she revealed to us the treasures hidden therein, and asked us to "Search the Scriptures," where we would find eternal life. Her profession was her life; her watchword was Excelsior. How she hated a smattering of anything. We all remember how over and over again, she made us memorize the following lines—"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring."

Few of us have ever reached the heights she wished us to attain, but we owe her a debt of gratitude for smoothing the way for us to climb to better lives, where we can reflect the precepts and principles embodied in her teaching.—Mattie Terhune Davis.

The 1930 minutes of the Daughters College Association record that, "A motion was made by Mrs. McMeekin that the name of Miss Whittington be included with that of Mr. Williams in the Memorial Scholarship. It carried." In the preface of Mr. Williams' book, "Life of Elder John Smith," the author "gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance of Miss Mary E. Whittington, of Daughters College, during the composition and revision of the work. But for the aid of her pen in transcribing the manuscript for the press, its publication, owing to the engagements of the author, would have been much longer delayed." (Signed), Jno. Aug. Williams.

Miss Whittington was largely instrumental in collecting rare specimens for the college museum, and her Geology students vied with each other in bringing specimens from the animal and mineral kingdom, worthy to be preserved and classified and occupy space in the room allotted them. Miss Whittington was an experienced taxidermist. On one occasion, Mr. Henry Cleveland Wood, poet laureate of Kentucky, met the eminent Daughters College teacher and, said he, "Bring your class to my store—I have a rare specimen to show them—a red bat." Eager with excitement, "Miss Mary" and her enthusiastic bunch of students appeared at Mr. Wood's book store and soda fountain to be shown a **red brick bat**. All enjoyed the prank and amid merriment were treated to his good ice cream soda.

A Welcome

(Read at Alumnae Meeting of 1941)

Again, we welcome our College girls,
A losing strand of precious pearls—
We glory in our womanhood
And lofty standards for which we've stood.
Our teachers planted fertile seed
In hungry hearts of girlhood's need
And bade us nourish the tender roots
Into lovely flowers and luscious fruits,
To bring to our lives an after-glow
That only College Daughters know.
We give these teachers, peans of praise
For faithful work in other days,
And, trust the lessons they have taught
With Heavenly wisdom, which they brought
Can be instilled in Daughter and Son
Before the days of our years are done.

Mattie Terhune Davis



MRS. MATTIE TERHUNE DAVIS

Mattie Terhune Davis

(Mrs. H. B. Davis)

In February of 1875 the subject of this sketch entered Daughters College as a day pupil. For the next four years she "sat at the feet" of her beloved teachers and "drank deep" of their wisdom and knowledge. Upon graduating from that institution, she began to teach in the Mercer County schools, trying always to impart to her students the valuable lessons learned at her Alma Mater; she also taught one year in the old college at Perryville, Kentucky.

In 1884 she was married to Harvey Brumfield Davis, also of Mercer County, to whom were born eleven children, nine of whom survive. In 1902 they moved to Lincoln County, near Stanford, Kentucky. Believing always in placing "first things first" she set out to instill in the hearts and minds of her children the Christian principles of love and duty to God and man.

She, herself, in giving credit for a long, happy, useful life would say she owed it all to the good influences of home, church and college—especially to Mr. Williams for whom she has always held the deepest respect.



A Tribute to Mrs. Annie Bell Goddard

(Owner of Beaumont Inn and to whom this book is dedicated)

Daughters College was proverbial for sending out from its walls, women of refinement and culture. The students who sat under the tutelage of John Augustus Williams and Miss Mary Whittington and their coterie of instructors, imbibed high and lofty ideals of Christian living along with their basic education. Among the number who reflected credit upon their Alma Mater was Mrs. Annie Bell Goddard who, at the time of her death in 1943, was sole owner of the historic estate and old Colonial buildings, known as Daughters College of our mothers' and grandmothers' day. Annie Bell graduated in the class of 1880. The following year she majored in Mathematics in Rucker College in Georgetown, and graduated from that institution. In 1882 she was married to Nick Goddard, and a few years after his death she was a member of the faculty of Beaumont College, and later taught at Bourbon College in Paris, Ky. In 1912 she was united in marriage to Glave Goddard, and in 1917 Mr. and Mrs. Goddard established and managed with great success Beaumont Inn, which today breathes the spirit of peace and welcome, and the business is ably carried on by Mrs. T. C. Dedman, Mrs. Goddard's daughter, and the latter's grandsons, Charles M. and T. C.

Dedman, Jr. Mrs. Goddard was typical of the fine type of womanhood that graduated from the halls of old Daughters College. She was closely allied with every good undertaking in her community; prominent in all cultural movements; retained an active interest in church and woman's club, and she made a remarkable record as the first Home Demonstration agent in Mercer County. She was a living exponent of refined womanhood, full of charity and kind deeds. The heads of the Salvation Army, on their annual visits, sat at her board, and no bills were ever presented to them. Verily Annie Bell Goddard exemplified the true woman depicted in the last chapter of Proverbs.

"There are stars that go out in the darkness,
But whose silvery light shines on;
There are roses whose perfume still lingers,
When the blossoms are faded and gone.
There are hearts full of sweetness and lightness,
When no longer their life current flows,
Still their goodness lives on with the living,
Like those of the star and the rose."

L. K. B.



A Chapter out of John Augustus Williams' Reminiscences

The old saying that the "Child is father to the man" was exemplified in the early life of Mr. Williams, when he was a mere stripling. The Christian training he received at home and in school and church, and the attributes of a born teacher were manifested in his young life. We quote excerpts from his book of "Reminiscences" the following story, which he declared should not savor of egotism, but was told to show the advantage in giving an old black slave some education. When Mr. Williams was a mere lad, not yet 14 years of age, his father, who was a physician, was not pleased with his physical development, and instead of sending him to a gymnasium, put him on his uncle's farm in Montgomery County to gain much needed muscle. This uncle owned a number of slaves, and at that time public sentiment was largely opposed to the education of slaves, which might render them competent to forge passes to escape to freedom. In many good homes the slaves heard the Bible read and extolled as the only guide of faith and rule of life. Among his Uncle's slaves was a young married man religiously inclined, and trust-worthy in every respect. He had a great desire to learn to read the Bible, and one day in "working along one of the interminable long corn rows," Abram begged John Augustus to teach him, and the latter agreed to do so, and if the Uncle knew it he kindly connived at it.

Every night the young teacher stole off to the cabin to teach his

pupil. The latter kept stored away for "teacher" baskets of the choicest fruits he could find. "The orchard, the garden and the vineyard, and even the dark, distant pawpaw woods were laid under tribute for my enjoyment and reward," declared the young mentor, or if these supplies failed, he always had an ash-cake, with plenty of nice butter and a liberal bowl of rich milk. We opine that with Abram's health-giving viands, and the muscle-building labor on the farm, the fragile young man waxed hale, hearty and sinewy.

Abram passed rapidly through Webster's spelling book, and soon began to read. They used a copy of the New Testament in large print, and read through the Gospels, the teacher explaining the meaning of each text to the best of his ability. He declared, "When my limited resources of knowledge failed me I drew on my fancy for the exposition, remembering to teach the mainthought of the Father's love and our duty as seen in the life of His son." After Abram learned to read he would gather some of his friends together on Sunday evenings at the cabin of his wife, which was two miles distant, for she belonged to another master, and he could teach them whatever of truth he had learned through the week. Abram became among his fellow-slaves as a sort of preacher. He was a member of the church at Somerset, and the brethren recognized his worth, and granted him the use of the church every Sunday afternoon. Abram continued to read and study after passing from under Mr. Williams tuition, and was finally appointed as an evangelist to labor among his fellow-slaves. In the meantime Mr. Williams had gone off to school, received his degree, studied law and in 1851 moved to the state of Missouri. He never saw Abram again for more than thirty years after he had taught him, the latter then an old man and a prominent preacher among the "colored churches." We continue to account of that meeting as told by Mr. Williams: "I was visiting Bro. Benj. Ricketts in Carlisle, when I learned from him that Abram had zealously labored as an evangelist in that county, and had organized in the town some two hundred members; that he had induced them to build a neat brick house of worship, and was still useful in the ministry, and respected by all who knew him. I lost no time in going to see him. I found him early Sunday morning sitting at the door of his neat little parsonage adjoining his church. He was gray with years. . . . I stopped at the little gate and made some idle inquiry of him about the names of the streets in view. He walked to the gate where I was standing and gave the desired information to the supposed stranger, for he had utterly failed to recognize me!

But in spite of his own wrinkled visage, I would have known him at a glance. "Old man," I asked without any self-betrayal, "what pretty church is this near which you live?" "That sir," he said with pride in his manner, "is the colored Christian Church!" O, yes," I replied, as I gazed on the building, "it is what we call a Campbelite Church." "Well, sir," he replied a little touched, "there is a certain class of people that seem to take pleasure in calling us by that name, but we are Christians, sir, and nothing more" . . . "You have been preaching for a long time,

it must have been in the days of slavery when you began", "It was, sir, nearly forty years ago." "But I thought," continued I, "masters were not allowed to give slaves an education?" "Well, sir," said he with much feeling, "I never should have learned to read that blessed Book which has been my greatest comfort in life, had it not been for a kind-hearted little boy, a nephew of my old master, who came every night to my cabin to teach me to read." "You must remember that boy with some gratitude?" I remarked, hardly able to control my feelings. "I do indeed, sir," said he, "I love him today more than I do any other man in the world, but I have not seen him for many years." . . . Do you think he is still living?" "Yes, sir, he is, and maybe you have heard of him. His name is sometimes in the paper—it is Williams, sir—John Augustus Williams." "I think I know something of that man," I replied, "he is a schoolmaster, I believe." "Schoolmaster," he said indignantly, "he is nothing of the sort, he is a president—president of a college, sir. My old master's name was Col John Williams, of Montgomery County, and my name is Abram Williams. Schoolmaster, indeed sir." . . . "It would give you some pleasure to see once more the man who taught you to read the Bible?" "Yes, indeed," he replied with great feeling, "I would give anything in the world to look upon his dear face again." "Well, Uncle Abe," said I, removing my hat which had been partly drawn over my eyes, "just look right at me and you will see your little boy teacher once more." He fixed his gaze on me with all the earnestness of his surprised soul. His lips quivered and the tears rolled down his wrinkled face. He threw open the gate, seized both of my arms and silently pulled me into his house and into a neat little parlor, and seated me in a chair. He sat down closely in front of me and gazed at me in silence and in tears. And the proudest, happiest tears I ever shed gushed from my eyes. "Uncle Abe," I said at last, "how is Aunt Lucy?" He arose and crossed into the other room and led in his aged wife. She came in wiping her eyes with her apron, saying, "I knowed you soon as I seed you at the gate, and I was going to run out and hug you, but I broke down and went to crying right in my room." I sat talking with these dear old friends until church time and would have gone to his meeting and heard him preach, but Bro. Ricketts had already made appointments for me for both morning and evening, so I bade them good-bye. Not long after this they came to live with us at Harrodsburg, and Abram preached twice a month at Danville, and on other Sundays he would ride several miles to talk to the inmates of the county poorhouse. He told me one day that the happiest meetings he ever held was with those neglected paupers of the county.

Finally Abram was called to Chicago to preach to his own race in that great city. He died there at his post, and passed quietly to his inheritance beyond the dark river."

We are grateful to President Williams for giving us this beautiful chapter out of his life of usefulness and good deeds.

From "Reminiscences" on Early Church Music

Mr. Williams was musically gifted. He played the piano proficiently, seldom for auditors, but for his own pleasure and sheer love of the instrument. He also wielded the bow creditably. In "Reminiscences" he spoke of his parents sparing no expense in his musical education.

In this same book, he said there was no training in sacred music in the church when he was a boy. Song books were scarce and hymns were supplied by the preacher's device of lining out the words from the pulpit, then the congregation sang a couplet, after which the preacher lined another couplet for congregational singing. In his own words Mr. Williams said: "I have slept with my head on my mother's lap through all the long sermon, roused at last by the singing of those simple melodies, which seemed to me like minstrelsy from the skies. The congregation was composed of a large and intelligent membership, but the music sadly degenerated till it was painful to a musical ear and a religious heart to listen to the song service. With another generation there came revolution in our church music. Choirs were organized, more elaborate pieces were sung, and melodies of the olden times were ignored or reserved for revival occasions. The old singers had gone to sing above, and the few voices left were tuneless with age.

The young people grew up and begun to fill the pews. Orchestras among the boys and pianos and guitars among the girls under the training of good teachers had given the town a reputation for musical talent. But we were continually disturbed by the wretched singing in the church, and we determined to improve it, if we could.

We met and formerly resolved to act, but secretly, as it were. We made our intention known to Bro. Aylette Raines, the pastor, and he approved, but admonished us to proceed with caution. We formed ourselves into a singing society and met from house to house till we were ready to surprise the church by our debut as a choir. We selected a few good songs for the occasion and went early one Sunday and took our seats together, much to the annoyance of a few old brethren, whose accustomed places we had taken possession of. When the hour came we opened our note books—the "Carmina Sacra"; our leader vibrated his tuning fork for the key-note, but suddenly the old brother from behind the post, and the good old sister across the way, unsuspecting of rivalry, began to sing:

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow
The gladly, solemn sound."

We waited as reverently as we could, till the solemn sounds were still and then, to the surprise of all, the indignation of the two leaders, the offense of a few, and the admiration of the many, we sang in a full and well-balanced harmony of all the parts, a song that was dear to the people. We had the entire song service to ourselves the rest of the day and we made good use of the opportunity. We were much censured

through the week, but admonished by our pastor and encouraged by some intelligent sisters, we made no reply to criticisms. Bass and tenor were intolerable to some of the good old people, who declared that the Lord should be praised with melody alone. Those high and low voices so far away from the tune, seemed to disturb their devotions. Others objected because it was an innovation upon the customs of the church, and they frowned upon our four-part singing. My father, who sat near me that day and was but a poor singer himself, listened especially to my bass, and when we went home he kindly told me that if I could do no better with a tune than I did that day, it would be entirely proper for me not to attempt it again. We were young and our tastes were cultivated, and we thought correct, and our good pastor had taught us to consecrate our gifts to the service of the church. Yet now we saw that by doing so we might create some disturbance, and the question was raised among us: Shall we create discord by our harmony? That curious question puzzled us for a while, but harmony prevailed and the choir was established in peace. But we never dreamed in that day that a new pipe-organ, such as I recently saw there, would ever fling out its grand harmonies in that house! But as we begged the old in our day to bear with our choir, so we, who are now old, must try to bear with the dear young people and their pipe-organs!"

In Mr. Williams' book of Reminiscences he speaks of his collaboration with Henry T. Anderson in making a thoroughly new translation, rather than a revision of the New Testament. The Rev. Anderson had been a close student of Greek and Hebrew for thirty years, and had noted many inaccuracies in the Gospels. The latter lived in Flemingsburg, and he forwarded his first translated chapters to Mr. Williams and asked him to criticise them unsparingly. Mr. Williams spoke of Anderson being one of the finest of Greek scholars, and "the original texts were as transparent as crystal to his understanding for he was saturated with Greek idiom," but he was not critical in the niceties of English, and in this he needed the assistance of Mr. Williams for, the Rev. Anderson declared, he wanted "a translation that would be faithful to the Greek and faultless in its English." Mr. Anderson moved his family to Harrodsburg, where he and Mr. Williams began their studies and worked systematically together. "I could only give him my evenings, which were sometimes prolonged to midnight," said Mr. Williams. There was not a spare bedroom in the college home when the Andersons arrived, but Mrs. Williams in her motherly way dismantled her tea room and fitted it up comfortably as a chamber for Mrs. Anderson and her family and with her studious husband, was invited to "enter and make herself at home." This maternal tenderness was characteristic of Mrs. Williams, as was attested to by many students who entered Daughters College. Mrs. Williams had borne and lost three baby girls and her heart yearned to the girls who were entrusted to her care and treated them as her "adopted daughters."

As the translation of the Scriptures progressed Mr. Anderson would

defer all points involving correct English structure to Mr. Williams, but in the choice of a word to express accurately the sense of the original, his judgment prevailed. Mr. Williams said there were many animated discussions on the propriety of certain English terms proposed. For instance the question arose as how to express the relation between Mary and Joseph as stated in Matt. 1:18. Was she "espoused," "affianced" or "betrothed?" As espoused is often used in the sense of marriage and affianced implied engagement simply, with no reference to any ceremony observed, the word "betrothed" was chosen, which could only express the relation between them according to Jewish custom. Mr. Anderson placed the manuscript in Mr. Williams hand for publication, and it had no sooner made its appearance from the press than it was received with favor from the people. But it did not escape criticism entirely, for another translator challenged the word "betrothed" and said the passage should read, "Mary was engaged to be married to Joseph." But the Anderson-Williams translation survived this criticism.



Baccalaureate Address Delivered by President Williams to the Class of '86

Dear Young Ladies:

You have reached what is usually called a period in your life, but let us not so consider it. Let there be no full stop at this point, but at most a **comma** only. An initial, subordinate clause in your life terminates this evening, but you pause only to begin the apodosis tomorrow—that future to which the past now introduces you.

We may now rest a while, but your labors must go on; these, your companions, will claim and enjoy their vacation, but no vacation waits for you any more. Neither now, nor in the long years to come, can you look forward to a season when duties may be laid aside and toil and study be intermitted. Were your education **finished** then you might go home and rest from your labors, and your works here would follow you. But thus far you have been mere recruits training in camp for the conflict that approaches. Even today the trumpets are calling you, and tomorrow you march to the front—to battle, and we trust, to victory.

The fatal error that blights the usefulness of many a young woman is the conceit that the close of her pupilage is the end of her education—of all self-improvement—and that her life henceforth from the rostrum to the altar, or if that be happily passed, then to the bier, is to be for her, a life of enjoyment, a pastime, a protracted holiday, varied only by pleasureable excitements.

The result of this false view is seen everywhere—in the swarms of purposeless butterflies that flit from flower—from one pleasure resort to another, till the summer day has passed and the heavy night weighs down their wings, or till the chill scatters them lusterless and neglected among the commons and way-sides of life.

Your education thus far has been conducted conscientiously to fit you for two things: your continued self-improvement and the doing of good to others. Our aim has been, therefore, to teach you—first to observe and reflect; to read and remember; to express in your own language your own thoughts on all subjects. Hitherto we have helped you to do this, and we have succeeded too, only to the extent that you can henceforth live alone this intellectual life. But beware of the indolence or indifference which rests satisfied with what you already are, or have done. The disuse of your powers will enervate them, and then shall be taken away from you, even that which you have. If you advance not, you will retrograde. Rest is rust, and rust is death!

When you go home, whatever may be your condition or relation in life, allot some time every day to reading and meditation. If you think you have no time, make it, save it, win it from pleasure, steal it, snatch it from society. At any cost find time for your improvement.

But secondly, we have taught you not to live for yourselves only, but for others also, and for those who are always around you. Let no extravagance of sentiment lead you to pass by an opportunity of doing good for the sake of a remote and questionable charity. Your duty lies not only in the present, but in the close by—in the here. Mrs. Jelleby was a very great sinner. A father or a brother sometimes presents to a young woman a greater field for missionary enterprise than all of Borriboola Gha. An important practical work that will be immediately at your hand, is that of self-maintenance. I mean in plain terms, earn your own support; by fair compensation for services rendered, win your own bread and raiment and roof—not from necessity always, nor yet for economy's sake alone, but from principle, from lofty courage, and from the noblest inspiration of womanhood. A belaced, bejeweled, beplumed parasite, is a monstrous libel on your sex.

There are a thousand utilities you can devise at home—some leakages you may stop—an energy you may impart that will increase the revenues of your father's house beyond the cost of your living. There are now, happily, many employments suited to your age and sex, that will bring you income and happiness and strength; and we rejoice to know that so many sensible girls are already pursuing them.

Your education, we trust, has fitted you for doing something useful, and your good sense and good taste will not allow you to live as idle pensioners on any man, be he father or husband. If you cannot make money you can at least save it. So far from adding to the expenses of the household you would diminish them by your own industry or frugal care.

Again: let me exhort you as you are now young women, to "bide a

wee" before you begin to consider, with any seriousness, the subject of marriage. If, in the retirement of your home and in the faithful performance of your many delightful duties there, the subject is commended to your consideration by one whose manly worth authorizes such obtrusiveness, it will then be time enough to ponder the subject. But, let me beseech you, do not go upon the market, under any circumstances or at any age.

Passing the streets of a city not long ago, I saw at the head of a market place a stand of gorgeous flowers cut and bunched and languishing for sale, and breathing their sickly sweetness amid the aroma of onions and fowls. I stopped to gaze, perhaps to buy, but reeking fish and sun-wilted flowers that had been hawed and gazed at and smelt at all morning by a hundred passers by—bah! I turned away with disgust. I would not have brought them home to throw upon the grave of my poor dog. And I thought of the dewy dells and quiet nooks and delightful gardens, where these same flowers blushed and brightened in their own sweet homes, and I said I will go **there** and find a posy for my heart to wear. Dear girls, keep at home, be useful to others, be sensible and practicable—good and pure. And should you consent, at last, to leave your father's house to go to your own home, do not leave it—do not go till you are able, **if necessary**, to support a husband!

The time will come, young ladies, when some simple lesson from the lips of Jesus, or the pen of an apostle, will be more precious than all learning, besides the longer you live the greater will be the value to you of the four hundred scripture lessons to which you have attended this year. You may not recall them all, but occasions will arise, whether of sorrow, or disappointment or temptation, when they will come to your thirsty soul like sweet waters from the smitten rock; they will fall upon the desert of your hungry heart like manna from the skies; through their power you shall become strong in your weakness, and happy, even in your tears.

May these lessons which you have loved to learn, and which we have loved to teach, live in your hearts and bear fruit in your life, when I shall have passed from your presence here forever.

On behalf of the teachers, and matrons of the school, dear young ladies, I formerly, yet affectionately, bid you farewell.

We copy the closing chapter of President John Augustus Williams' life as given in his home town paper on November 8th, 1903:

Sunday morning a shadow was thrown over the whole community by the announcement of the death of President John Augustus Williams. The end came unexpectedly—just the quiet dropping away into that peaceful sleep that He giveth His beloved. Since the death of his wife a little over a year ago, he had been waiting with Christian patience the summons that meant the renewal of that companionship so dear to him on earth, and when the call came he answered it with never a murmur or regret for the things left behind. A few days before the

end he said to a friend. "I am thinking of the past and the distant future, very little of the present. Of the past in which I watched the unfolding characters of my school girls, and the future when I will see so many of them who are waiting with my wife for me." With the breaking of those loved ties, he seemed to have loosed his hold on earthly things and drifted more and more into a dream-life, full of memories, failing uncomplainingly as the days went by until Saturday when he did not leave his room. He refused to see a physician, saying he was not ill and in no pain, but that night at eleven o'clock he fell into unconsciousness from which he slipped quietly and painlessly into the arms of Death. The funeral services were held at his late residence, and were very short and simple, in accordance with his wish. They were conducted by Dr. M. Gano Buckner, pastor of the Christian Church, in which President Williams had been a minister since early manhood, and Dr. J. G. Hunter of the First Presbyterian Church, a warm personal friend.

Mr. Williams had been in his usual health up to within three days of his death, and on Tuesday before had walked to the polls and voted. He was one of the best known and best beloved men who ever lived here, and old and young, white and black shed tears when they heard of his death. He was the author of a number of religious books, which made for him a considerable reputation as a writer. He was a profound thinker and the later years of his life were given up entirely to literature. The books of which he is the author are, "The Life of Elder John Smith," "Rosa Emmerson" and its sequel, "Thornton", "Reminiscences", and "Pricilla", which is still in manuscript form, but ready for publication.

Mr. Williams was married February 15, 1845, to Miss Mary Louisa Hathaway, of Montgomery County. Of this union six children were born, three girls who died in childhood, and Messrs. Augustus E., Bowman and Price Williams. Mr. A. E. Williams is now the only surviving member of the family. Assisting at the funeral services was the Ryan Commandery, No. 17, Knight Templar of Danville, of which Mr. Williams was a member.

Out of respect to the deceased all the schools of the town dismissed at noon Monday, in order that the teachers and pupils might attend the funeral and burial.

"Farewell, dear Voyager! 'Twill not be long,
Your work is done. Now may peace rest with thee.
Your kindly thoughts and deeds they will live on;
There is no death. 'Tis Immortality."

The Register of Graduates of Daughters College from 1857 to 1892

1857

Eliza Basket
Josephine Y. Bugg
Mary C. Morrow
Elizabeth C. Jackson
Mary S. Fant
E. B. Winston
Mary F. McHattan
M. Kathrine Shoot
Jeneiro D. Finks
Mary J. Morros
Susan V. Heard
Annie E. Woods
Sarah F. Ellis

1858

Hannah Burgin
Venetia Colcord
Emma H. Goodloe
Mary F. Hopper
V. L. Pinkerton
Mary E. Rutherford
Lute Joanna Rogers
L. C. Williams
Mary E. Wilcox

1859

M. E. Rutherford
Virginia E. Daniel
Mary Kate Rogers
Mrs. E. Curbertson
Amanda Hogan
Mary E. Pace
Mary E. Moore
Florence Grady
Lute Grady
Sarah T. Jameson
C. P. Warner
Laura Belle Embry
Susan H. Thompson
Nannie W. Owsley ✓
Bettie L. Herndon ✓
Susan C. Williams
M. T. Morrow

1860

Mag. W. Johnson
Nannie A. Robinson
Sallie A. Woodford
Laura Hickman
Matilda Kindrick
Alice Garth
Matilda Kindrick
Alice Garth

1861

Sallie Jacobs
Georgia King
Laura Latham
Ella Poor
Belle Price
Marian Smedley
M. E. Whittington
Jennie Withers
Kizzie Wright
Kate Yeizer

1862

Fannie Seamands
Lizzie Sheffer
Jennie Neville
Annie Carpenter

1863

Mary E. Bayles
Annie Bailey
Lizzie Cox
Annie Devies
Cernie Martin
Pelle Milligan
Maria Tipton
Sophronia Vickery

1864

Belle Fitzpatrick
Lury B. Moore
Mary E. Lillard
Jennie Headley

Alice Kauffman
Mary S. Hudson

1865

Sallie Shaw Turner
Kittie B. Gist
Mattie F. Myers
Mary Campbell
Sophia Shipman
Ada Lipscombe
Jennie P. James
Sallie W. Ford
Sue Hieronycus

1866

Sallie J. McClellan
Belle Walton
Ella B. Moore
Nannie Powell
Hattie Thompson
Mary Lucas
Kate Bedford
Eliza J. Lusk
Lizzie Graves

1867

Mollie E. Cecil
Bettie Connor
Ella B. Allen

1868

Kate Hutchcraft
Lucy A. Thompson
Mollie B. Webster
Ada Burgin

1869

Mary Graham
Sadie Turpin
Fannie Millar
Mattie Belle Gaither ✓
Laura Huff
Sue Harris

1870

Mary Cobb
Mattie Stephenson
Emma Quarles
Mary Withers

1871

Jennie L. Givens
Mattie D. Jones
Nannie O. Johnson
Maggie Leavell
Maggie Oldham ✓
Pattie Riker
Mary A. Stephenson

1872

Mary Blackledge
Kate L. Linlock

1873

Annie W. Bowman ✓
Mollie Curry ✓
Alice Givens ✓
Mattie C. Hutchgraft
Ella Jennings
A. L. Kavanaugh
Delia Lair
Mattie Ormsby
Julia Taylor
Lizzie Williams

1874

Anna Gibson
Lizzie C. Campbell
Clara Ella Robinson
Fannie Williams
Mary Williams
Florence Cobb
Lavinia Oldham ✓
Mary Hardin ✓
Hattie Givens
Mary C. Bowman
Sallie F. Randall
Mollie C. Hill

1875

Lillian Tebbitts
Rannie Burroughs
Lettie McGoffin ✓
Alice Elliott
Fannie Roach ✓
Bettie Williams
Nellie Winn
Bettie Jones
Lucy Gibson
Fannie Logan
Loulie Elmore
Belle Jones

1876

Leile Bush
Viola Humphries
Alice Berry
Georgia Gibson
Lizzie Crow
Sallie Riker ✓
Minnie Pullen
Annie Roach
Maria Woodford
Katie Slaughter
Stevie Coleman ✓
Mary Fleming
Jennie Evans
Lulu Fant
Mary Farra
Emma Jones
Marcella Lewis
Ruth Parrish ✓

1877

Lucy Bowman
Lizzie Ford
Lucy Laws
Nannie Perkins
Mary Tucker
Maggie Taylor
Abie Vanarsdale ✓
Katie Goe
Annie Elmore
Lizzie Headley
Alice Brooks

Lula Adams
Nannie Robertson

1878

Ada Merritt
Florence Berry
Mary Thomson
Ida Bacheller
Mary E. Cooke
Zoe Anderson
Julia Stephenson
Mary Dickenson
Anna Tebbitts
Ida Sparks
Eliza Oldham ✓
Lizzie Stuart

1879

Lou May Williams
Eddie Roach
Mattie Terhune
Mattie Anderson
Missie Robinson
Annie Thomas
Mary Evans
Lizzie Buckner
Mary Harris

1880

Sue W. Shipman
Annie Bell
M. C. Whittington
Amelia Bottom
Mollie E. Bond
Beulah Bond
Bettie McCall
Dora Moore
Margaret C. Nuckles ✓
Love Gentry

1881

Minnie Ball
Mary B. Denis
Allie Gay
Arnie Matheny ✓
Mamie Parrish ✓

Freddie Prall
Mary Phillips
Cynthia W. Smith
Lene Voorheis
Kate Wallace
Bettie Williams

1882

Maggie W. Thomas ✓
Ida V. Vanarsdale ✓
Minnie W. McMurry
Alice V. Waterfill
Bertie Bond
Sarah H. Bayne

1883

Carrie Patterson
Mary A. Barksdale
Iva N. Blaydes
Lulu H. McKinney
Mattie D. Bonta
May Pettibone
Ella Merriman
Mary C. Vanarsdale ✓
Ida Adams
Fannibelle Hutchcraft
Sue Cecil
Annie E. Jones
Anna F. Fry
Lizzie B. Twidwell

1884

Mary W. Thomas
Lida VanHook
Alice Lloyd
Sue Hooe

1885

Norma F. Standley
Lilly B. Jennings
Fannie Hill
Maggie Lewis
Minna Sea
Mary Sea
Elvie B. Ricketts
Sue G. Stewart

Sue Corn
Ollie G. Gregory
Julia H. Prewitt
Blanch Twidwell
Rosa L. Dunn
Sarah Brown
Lida Finnell
Nettie Gay

1886

Annie Fretwell
Jennie Withers
Dolly Withers
Rosa Lewis
L. G. Ray
Anna DeG. Croxton
Maggie Wells

1887

May Adams
Mary L. Burrus
Ada Sue Cravens
Lene Dunn
Zena Porter
Margaret Goff
Mary T. Owen
Margaret Parrish ✓
Mary Smock ✓
Carrie Vanarsdale ✓

1888

Ida J. Reynolds
Romaine Braden
Amie Smith
Lucy Tate
Nancy W. Ragland
Ann H. Shanks
Florida Gibson
Bettie C. Turner
Ina Goddard ✓
Etha L. Vanarsdale ✓
May B. Junius
Annie Z. Grimes

1889

Anna Witherspoon
Sallie B. Mackley
Lila K. Harvey
Anna Bell Harriss
Mary C. McKinney
Janie L. Forsythe ✓
Alice B. Stagg
Mary N. Poteet
Anna C. Frazee
Anna Merritt
Cora B. Williams

1890

Fannie Harper
Sadie Williams
Lena Bonta ✓
Sudie L. Pickett
Pattie Tribble
Annie Tribble ✓
Stella Vanarsdale ✓
Hattie May Handsford ✓
Mary Whittington Clay
Aima M. Osborne
Ophelia Doolin
Mary C. Kennedy

1891

Lucy Vandiver
Emma Buster ✓
Annie E. Brown
Lizzie Fergerson
Carrie Hunter
Bessie Ingram ✓


1892

Nancy Gaitskill
Allin Hart
Mary Hathaway
Mark Lusk
Laura Quick
Effie Roland
Sallie Smith
Julia Witherspoon ✓





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